



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE IE0002269
SITENAME Carnsore Point SAC

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type	1.2 Site code	Back to top
B	IE0002269	

1.3 Site name

Carnsore Point SAC

1.4 First Compilation date	1.5 Update date
2001-03	2018-09

1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation:	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
Address:	90 King Street North, Dublin 7, D07 N7CV, Ireland
Email:	datadelivery@chg.gov.ie

1.7 Site indication and designation / classification dates

Date site classified as SPA:	0000-00
National legal reference of SPA designation	No data
Date site proposed as SCI:	2002-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	No data
Date site designated as SAC:	2016-10
National legal reference of SAC designation:	530/2016

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

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Longitude -6.336856955 Latitude 52.18559845

2.2 Area [ha]:

2.3 Marine area [%]

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

IE02	Southern and Eastern
IEZZ	Extra-Regio

2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1 Habitat types present on the site and assessment for them

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Annex I Habitat types						Site assessment			
Code	PF	NP	Cover [ha]	Cave [number]	Data quality	A B C D	A B C		
						Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global
1140B			31.8438		M	A	C	B	B
1170B			1846.8721		M	A	C	A	A

- **PF:** for the habitat types that can have a non-priority as well as a priority form (6210, 7130, 9430) enter "X" in the column PF to indicate the priority form.
- **NP:** in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Cover:** decimal values can be entered
- **Caves:** for habitat types 8310, 8330 (caves) enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available.
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site					Site assessment				
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D. qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3 Other important species of flora and fauna (optional)

Species					Population in the site				Motivation	
Group	CODE	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size	Unit	Cat.	Species Annex	Other categories	

					Min	Max		C R V P	IV	V	A	B	C	D
I		Cataphellia brodricii						R						X
I		Distomus variolosus						R						X
I		Pycnoclavella aurilucens						C						X
I		Schizomavella sarniensis						R						X
I		Sidnyum elegans						R						X
I		Stolonica socialis						R						X
I		Tethyspira spinosa						R						X

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **CODE:** for Birds, Annex IV and V species the code as provided in the reference portal should be used in addition to the scientific name
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting, (see [reference portal](#))
- **Cat.:** Abundance categories: C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present
- **Motivation categories:** IV, V: Annex Species (Habitats Directive), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N05	1.0
N01	98.0
N02	1.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

Carnsore Point is situated to the south of Co. Wexford in the south-east of Ireland. It is formed by an intrusion of Igneous Granite, Felsite and other intrusive rocks rich in silica. Both on the shore and under the surface of the water, the reef is typically strewn with boulders, cobbles and patches of sand. It is exposed to prevailing wind and swells from the west. Tidal streams tend to be moderate but are strong in some areas. Offshore, Barrel's Rocks are extremely exposed to the full force of Atlantic swells.

4.2 Quality and importance

Carnsore Point has good examples of littoral reefs moderately exposed to wave action and sublittoral reef communities very exposed to moderately exposed to wave action in which a number of rare species occur. The moderately exposed reef communities are distinguished by a luxuriant growth of the brown alga *Ascophyllum nodosum* in the midshore. Infralittoral reef areas have good, species-rich communities that are typical of exposed infralittoral reefs subject to moderate tidal streams. Conversely, the species poor community at Barrel Rocks is an extremely good example of a very exposed shallow reef community. The following species were recorded for infralittoral areas that are notable: *Tethyspira spinosa*, *Gymnangium montagui*, *Cataphellia brodricii*, *Pycnoclavella aurilucens*, *Sidnyum elegans*, *Distomus variolosus* and *Stolonica socialis*. The circalittoral reefs have examples of several different community types that occur in tidal streams, and some are influenced by sand scour. The populations of the sponge *Tethyspira spinosa*, the anthozoan *Cataphellia brodricii*, and the hydroids *Schizomavella sarniensis* and *Stolonica socialis*, are particularly important because they represent a substantial proportion of the entire populations that occur in Irish waters. The *Musculus discors* beds are particularly noteworthy as they are the only beds in Ireland where the mussels are superabundant and species richness is high (63 species south of Carnsore Point and 79 species north-east of Terchen). The littoral sediment community that occurs at Carne Beach adds habitat diversity to the area and is a good example of a moderately exposed sand shore.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

L	F02.03		i
H	K01.01		i
M	F02.02.01		i
M	F02.01.02		i
H	C01.01.02		i
H	F02		i
H	E03		i
M	F02.01.01		i
L	F02.03.01		i
H	D03.01.02		i

L	X		i
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Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4 Ownership (optional)

4.5 Documentation

Bell, A. (1919). Fossil shells from Wexford and Manxland. *Irish Naturalist*, 28: 109-114. Bracken, J., & Healy, B. (1978). Carnsore marine project. In: *Coastal Pollution Assessment - Development of Estuaries, Coastal Regions and Environmental Quality*. Proceedings of a Seminar held in Cork, Ireland April 20-21, 1978. pp. 172-174, ed. by W.K. Downey & G. Ni Uid. National Board for Science and Technology. Fahy, E. (1981). The Wexford commercial sea bass *Dicentrarchus labrax* (L.) fishery. *Fisheries Bulletin*, 3: 1-10. Gardiner, P.R.R., & Brenchley, P.J. (1970). The Pre-Cambrian and lower Palaeozoic geology of Co. Wexford. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 16: 371-379. Gibson, F.A. (1953). Movements of salmon around Ireland. II. From Baginbun, County Wexford (1949 to 1951). *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, 55B: 195-208. Guiry, M. D., Cullinane, J.P., & Whelan, P.M. (1979). Notes on Irish marine algae - 3. New records of Rhodophyta from the Wexford coast. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 19: 304-307. Keegan, B.F., O'Connor, B.D.S., McGrath, D., Konnecker, G., & O Foighil, D. (1987). Littoral and benthic investigations on the south coast of Ireland - II. The macrobenthic fauna off Carnsore Point. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, 87B: 1-14. Hallisey, T. (1912). On the superficial deposits of the county of Wexford. *Irish Naturalist*, 21: 175-179. Hart, H.C. (1883). Report on the Flora of the Wexford and Waterford coasts. *Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society*, 4: 117-146. Healy, B. (1979). Marine Fauna of County Wexford 1 - Littoral and brackish water Oligochaeta. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 19: 418-422. Healy, B., & McGrath, D. (1982). Marine Fauna of County Wexford, - 4. Littoral and brackish water fish. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 20: 429-435. Healy, B., & McGrath, D. (1988). Marine Fauna of Co. Wexford - 10. The Crustacea Decapoda of intertidal and brackish water habitats. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 22: 470-473. Hurley, J. (1994). The south Wexford coast Ireland - A natural heritage coastline. Grange, Kilmore, Co. Wexford, SWC Promotions. Keegan, B.F., McGrath, D., O Foighil, D., O'Connor, B., & Konnecker, G. (1988). Marine fauna of Co. Wexford 8 - Bivalve molluscs from the 'Lough Beltra' dredging programme. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 22: 378-385. Kinahan, G.H. (1879). Sea beaches, especially those of Wexford and Wicklow. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Series 2:3*: 191-208. McGrath, D. (1984). Marine fauna of Co. Wexford - 6. The Mysidacea of inshore marine and brackish water habitats. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 21: 251-255. Norton, M., & Healy, B. (1984). Marine Fauna of County Wexford - 7. Observations on the ecology and reproductive biology of *Sphaeroma hookeri* Leach (Isopoda). *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 21: 257-262. Norton, T. A. (1970). A survey of the Seaweeds of County Wexford. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 16: 390-391. Norton, T.A. (1970). The marine algae of County Wexford, Ireland. *British Phycological Journal*, 5: 257-266. O Ceidigh, P., & McGrath, D. (1981). Marine Fauna of Co. Wexford: 3 - The first record of the adult of *Caridion steveni* Lebour (Crustacea: Decapoda) from the Irish coast. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 20: 208. O'Connor, B. (1980). Marine Fauna of County Wexford 2 - littoral and brackish water Polychaeta. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 20: 85-93. O'Connor, B.D.S. (1988). Marine fauna of Co Wexford 9 - littoral and benthic Echinodermata and Sipunculida. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 22: 385-388. Orford, J.D., & Carter, R.W.G. (1982). Geomorphological changes on the barrier coast of south Wexford. *Irish Geography*, 15: 70-84. Parkes, H.M., & Scannell, M.J.P. (1969). A list of marine algae from the Wexford coast. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 16: 158-162. Picton, B.E., (1985). Anthozoans (Coelenterata: Anthozoa) new to Ireland and new records of some rarely recorded species. *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 21: 484 - 488. Picton, B.E and Costello M.J. eds. (1997). *BioMar Biotope Viewer: a Guide to Marine Habitats, Fauna and Flora of Britain and Ireland (Ver. 2.0)* Environmental Sciences Unit, Trinity College, Dublin. (Compact Disc).

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

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5.2 Relation of the described site with other sites:

5.3 Site designation (optional)

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No, but in preparation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

7. MAP OF THE SITES

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INSPIRE ID:

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format (optional)

Yes No

Reference(s) to the original map used for the digitalisation of the electronic boundaries (optional).